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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1872 NO. 18.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

ppointments for Western Pennsylvania.

The Republican State Central Committee have ade arrangements for holding mass meetings the following times and places in Western Penn-vania:

t Bloomsburg, Columbia county, September 27; on. R. B. Carnahan.

t Lewisburg, Union county, September 28; Hon. B. Carnahan.

t Warren, Warren county, September 30; Hon. B. Carnahan.

t Sugar Grove, Warren county, October 1; Hon. B. Carnahan.

t Mercer, Mercer county, October 3; Hon. R. B. rnahan.

FIRST EDITION.

he Merchants, Bankers, Manufacturers and Business Men of

hiladelphia Moving

FOR

len. Hartranft.

rong Indorsement by George H. Stuart.

The following call for a public meeting in Philadelphia has received the signatures of several hundred of the leading firms in Philadelphia:

Merchants, to the front! Business men of Philadelphia, let your presence attest your belief. We, as unbiassed citizens, manufacturers, bankers and business men, favorable to the election of n. John F. Hartranft, ask our friends to meet us a general mass meeting to be held on Thursday evening, September 26, 1872, at Concert Hall, to take measures to his success. The meeting will be addressed by Benj. Harris Brewster, J. Gillingham ell, C. J. Stoffman, A. K. Cassell, Wm. Sellers, E. arper Seiffres. We have faith and confidence in ability, honesty and integrity, and believe his election will be for the best interests of Pennsylva-.

Another meeting has been called under the auspis of the Union League, for this evening, which it be addressed by Secretary Boutwell, Hon. Edards, Pierrepont and others. The solid men of Philadelphia are fully in the field.

In connection with the first meeting, the following ote, from a gentleman whom every Pennsylvanian, common with the whole country, honor, is published:

PHILADELPHIA, September 25, 1872.—*Editor Evening Bulletin*: I observe by the morning papers a call r a meeting of "Business Men" who are favorable the election of General Hartranft. I regret that I ave not had the opportunity of signing it, and, if t too late, will be glad to have you add my name the list.

"After a thorough investigation of the case, I have en convinced that the charges against General artranft are totally unfounded, and that it is the uty of every loyal citizen and friend of Pennsylvania and his administration, to support General artranft as Governor of this State.

"Yours, respectfully,

"GEO. H. STUART."

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

South American News.

LONDON, September 26.—The mail steamship from io de Janerio, with dates to the sixth inst., has arved here. The Brazilian Minister of agriculture is ead. Señor Barreto has been appointed his successor. The elections for members of Congress throughout the country resulted in favor of the government indidates. Negotiations between General Mitre, rgentine Envoy, and the Brazil government were still going on. The settlement of the dispute pends on the construction of the boundary treaty etween the Argentine Confederation and Paraguay.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, September 26.—Miss Emily Faithful sailed from Liverpool for New York to-day, in the steamship Oceanic. She visited the American Club in the former city last night.

DUBLIN, September 26.—At a recent meeting of he Roman Catholic bishops in Maynooth, although rchbishop Cullen opposed the movement, the bishops, the majority of the bishops voted in favor f it.

LONDON, September 26.—Rt. Hon. Hobart Lowe elebrated Glasgow, to-day, and received from the municipality the freedom of the city. In his speech rturning thanks for the honor, Mr. Lowe alluded to he result of the Geneva arbitration. He expressed he opinion that America has come out of the struggle very much irritated, but England's object was not to gain a legal triumph, but to defend, therefore, as a friend, but as a friend. The money desired due should be paid without murmur or delay.

BIRKENHEAD, September 26.—Lord Cardigan is suffering from a sprain which confines him to his palace.

LONDON, September 26.—The cyclone which passed over eastern Bengal on the 20th inst., did great damage in Serajungue, where the jute crop was almost destroyed.

MADRID, September 26.—Senor Rivero was to-day elected President of Congress, by a vote of 176 to 26. The Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the last Cortes were re-elected. The Minister of Finance will present the annual budget to-morrow.

BERLIN, September 26.—The *Reichsanzeiger*, publishes official notice that the payment of the North Federal loan will begin January 1st, 1873.

The Prussian *Crown Gazette* announces that Rosenberg will replace Mr. Balan, as German Ambassador to Belgium.

HAVRE, September 26.—A fire broke out on the steamship Helvetia, from London, on the night of New York, while she was lying in this port. It was quickly extinguished. Only a few planks were burned and the damage trifling.

The Markets.

LONDON, 5 P. M., September 26.—Consols for money 93¾ @ 93⅞, for account 93⅞. American Securities—'86s of 1865, 93½; 5-20s of 1867, 93; 10-40s 87½; new 5s, 89½; Erie 29¾. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £424,000. The rate of discount in the Bank of England advanced ¾ per cent., and is now 4¾. Tallow 40s 6d.

LONDON, September 26.—The hop crop is gathered and the yield large.

FRANKFORT, September 26.—American Securities 5-20s of 1862, 90¾.

PARIS, September 26.—Rentes 82 francs 95 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 26.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 9¾d; middling Orleans 9⅝@9¾d; sales of 15,000 bales; speculation and export 4,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and firm at 29s 9d. Corn 34s 9d. Tallow 40s 3d. Petroleum—Refined 17½@17¾d. Turpentine 35s@ 35s 3d.

CHARLES O'CONOR.

He Does not Consider a Formal Acceptance of the Louisville Nomination Necessary.

NEW YORK, September 26.—Charles O'Conor, in reply to a letter of Thomas B. Carroll, Mayor of Troy, New York, in regard to his (O'Conor's) acceptance of the Louisville nomination, says: "I am only one among our great forty millions. My consent or approval is not necessary to any public act of many, a few, or one." The foregoing is the only indication Mr. O'Conor gives as to his position in the present campaign.

LEHIGH COUNTY.

vations to Hon. Henry Wilson and Gen. Hartranft at Allentown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLENTOWN, PA., September 26, 1872.

Lehigh county is awake. Wilson and Hartranft are here. A very large and enthusiastic meeting has been held and an immense demonstration tonight. Four thousand men were in line.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 26, 1872.

AN OIL FIRE.

An explosion occurred in the Wallabout Oil Works, Brooklyn, this noon, caused, it is believed, by a leak in a pipe. The whole establishment was speedily enveloped in flames, and at a late hour in the afternoon were still burning, a large quantity of oil being on fire. Henry Van Shaden, engineer, and Edward Kelly, a laborer, were seriously injured and narrowly escaped being roasted alive. Loss $12,000.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY SESSATION.

Several of the New York journals will publish, tomorrow morning, a startling communication from one of the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to the effect that it is now pending against that company in the Supreme Court of Kings county here is proof of a remarkable discrepancy between he figures as furnished by said Company to the court on the 27th of May, 1870, and thereafter furnished he 14th of September, 1872, the following summary s taken from the records of the court. The record of May 27 shows the amount of investments of the company to be $5,638,743, and only $4,137,147 on September 14, 1872. The cause of the difference in these ccounts cannot be explained by the burning of the steamship America, as the steamers are counted in the assets of the company and not in the investments. A very critical examination of the two statements fail to reveal where he difference has gone.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

At ten o'clock, to night Michael Gering, residing on the heights in Jersey City, murdered his wife by stabbing her, and then cut his throat, dying almost immediately.

Darke County, Ohio Fair.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENVILLE, O., September 26, 1872.

The third day of the Darke county fair was attended by an immense crowd of people. The fair grounds were literally packed with vehicles of every description.

Last evening about seven o'clock, a well-respected German grocer of this place, by the name of C. Kreinborder, dropped dead while walking along the street, caused by an appoplectic fit.

Venango County Agricultural Fair.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., September 26, 1872.

The first annual Fair of the Venango County Agricultural Association closed to-day. The display of stock was very fine, and the exhibition of horses one of the largest that ever assembled in Western Pennsylvania. The agricultural and domestic departments were well filled. The Fair continued three days and fully ten thousand people visited the grounds.

Oil Regions Aroused

REPUBLICANISM SUPREME.

Large Meetings at St. Petersburg and Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ST. PETERSBURG, PA., September 26, 1872.

An immense Republican mass meeting was held here to-day, and a torchlight procession took place this evening. There were large delegations from up the creek, down the creek and the Allegheny river. Capt James M. Place was in command of the procession. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Mr. Finley and others. Greeley stock here is at a discount. Hartranft above par and rising.

At Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., September 26, 1872.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting is now in progress in the Opera House, Gen. J. T. Owen is addressing the meeting and is accompanied by other able speakers. The Republicans of the oil regions are gaining ground, and this section promises a large Republican majority for both State and Presidential candidates.

At Parker's Landing.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PARKER'S LANDING, PA., September 26, 1872.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held here last evening. The meeting was organized by electing Fullerton Parker, Esq., President, and W. C. Mobly, Esq., Secretary. It was an out door meeting, but the audience was orderly, attentive and full of enthusiasm. The speaker of the evening was Dr. A. P. Heichhold, of Brookville. The Doctor reviewed the political situation in an address of about an hour and a half, showing the ridiculous attitude of the Democratic party in its support of Greeley in a style peculiar to himself, proving to his audience that the election of Greeley would be a national calamity, and that a vote for Brickaw'ey will be equivalent to two votes for Greeley. The Doctor speaks at Reimersburg to-night, and has accepted an invitation from the citizens of Lawrenceburg to address a mass meeting in that place to-morrow (Friday) night. The Republicans in this oil country will do their duty on the 5th of October.

Mercer County.

Republican Mass Convention.

At Mercer, Thursday, October 3d.

There will be a Republican Mass Convention at Mercer on Thursday, October 3d, which is expected to be the grandest political demonstration ever witnessed in Mercer county. Hon. W. Harriman, of New Hampshire; Hon. R. B. Carnahan, Hon. John Allison and Hon. H. L. Richmond will be present and address the masses in favor of the election of Grant, Wilson, Hartranft and the whole ticket. A fine parade, made up of delegations from every township, will take place at eleven o'clock, A. M. In the evening there will be a grand torchlight procession, in which all the clubs in the county will participate. A handsome flag is promised to the Republicans of the election district turning out the largest delegation in proportion to the number of Republicans. Let every man having the interests of the State and nation at heart turn out.

THE FALL OF CURTIN.

Voice of the Republican Press.

[From the Erie Dispatch.]

It is a matter of no particular consequence whether Ex-Governor Curtin declares for Buckalew or not. If, as the *Tribune* asserts, he has done so, the step is to be regretted merely on his own account. The party lines are already drawn and the issue closed, and nothing that Curtin or any other man can do or say will materially affect the result. If he chooses to support the traitor who, more than any other man in this Commonwealth, strives on all occasions in his way when he was endeavoring to put back the rebel invaders, and on the other hand, uses his influence to defeat the man who was periling his life in the same cause for which Curtin labored, it is his privilege to do so. But mark this word: The act will turn deep into the heart of Andrew G. Curtin, and blacken it for all time. If he now basely betrays the patriotic Pennsylvania, who gave him every crto trust and loved him, they will repudiate him forever after.

[From the Beaver Radical.]

McClure has entrapped Curtin at last. He is out for Buckalew and Greeley in a desperate effort to retrieve their shattered fortunes.

Comrades! it is only a g od soldier fallen. Close up the ranks and forward!

[From the Delaware County American.]

Curtin has long vacillated on this issue, and finally casts his lot with Sumner, Banks, Trumbull, Schurz, and forged honorable name to the ticket. Though greatly admired and loved as a former Governor, he will find his influence no stronger, if as strong, as that of Sumner. Each and all have been strong and great when *right*; each and all have shown that they are weak and powerless when *wrong*. It is the fate of things that this should be so, for few if any of our people are now so ignorant as to suspect their opinions, and principles on the great-tail of any man. They no longer follow leaders, as has been exemplified a thousand times within the past ten years. Curtin's letter will make a momentary sensation, as did the speech of Sumner, and then it will sink as so many have sunk before it.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

As equally good men have done before him, Andrew G. Curtin has made a mistake. In its consequences to others the result will be unimportant. In its consequences to himself there can be nothing that is not lamentable. * * *

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1872.

CAMPAIGN EXTRA.

HARTRANFT OR BUCKALEW.

READING FOR THE ISSUE.

The Campaign Extra COMMERCIAL of last week having been exhausted, another edition is now ready. It contains extensive additions of matter bearing directly on the State issue, carefully prepared, and which should be widely circulated.

Committees and others should send their orders promptly, as the edition is limited.

Price $1 75 per hundred.

NEW YORK Confederate papers are urging the people of that city to get up a public reception or demonstration for HORACE GREELEY on his return from his western tour. It is to be hoped the suggestion may be adopted. So far as the Presidency is concerned it could not, of course, matter a whit; but it might possibly have the effect of attracting public attention to the strangely languishing project of erecting a statue to his honor in that city, and cause the necessary funds for carrying it out to be contributed. This enterprise has now been on foot for a couple of years, more or less. Of the thirty thousand dollars required for the completion of the work, about one-half has already been subscribed—in promises. By taking advantage of the "tremendous enthusiasm" said to be throbbing and thrilling among the people in GREELEY'S behalf, it is possible that the fifteen thousand dollars, or a portion of them, might be secured—or pledged. The vanity of GREELEY is omnivorous. For gracious, sake give him something, and since it cannot be the Presidency, let it be a statue.

THE game of BUCKALEW'S friends is this—for the State papers which support him to foster among Republicans the delusion that his election in October will in no wise contribute to the success of GREELEY in November—but at the same time to urge the Democracy to put forth the most strenuous exertions in his behalf, on the ground that Pennsylvania is the pivot of the campaign, and that if it can be carried for BUCKALEW in October, the country will be safe for GREELEY a month later. Thus, while the Philadelphia *Press* maintains that the strength of President GRANT is in no way dependent on the election of Gen. HARTRANFT, the *World*, *Tribune* and other Confederate papers insist that the Presidential battle will be decided in this State on the 8th of next October, and that if BUCKALEW is elected GRANT is doomed. In this manner these journals are playing into each other's hands, each carrying out the special part allotted to it in the general conspiracy. Republicans of Pennsylvania! you hear what your open enemies say. Will you suffer yourselves to be deluded by false friends?

HAND IN HAND with the Confederate game of defamation, during the few days which remain before the election in this State, will go the game of *brag*. Their plan is to claim the whole grist and swear by the sack, with the view of deceiving the masses of the people with respect to the actual strength of BUCKALEW, and thus of swindling them into his support upon the false assumption that he is certain, in any event, to be elected. But this trick won't win. The Confederates have no more idea that they can carry the State for BUCKALEW, without the help of a large number of Republicans now firmly arrayed against him, than they have of building a railroad to the moon. The defection of ex-Governor CURTIN possesses no significance beyond the loss to the Republican party of his own vote. Many a leader has become a lolterer before now, but was the onward movement of humanity ever stayed by that? Here and there one will fall by the way, but another and truer will be sure to step forward to fill his place. Shoulder to shoulder, and no scaring, is the word.

THE actual condition of a people is the best testimony out of which the verdict as to the wisdom of the policy by which they are governed, can come. Apply this test to Pennsylvania, or to the country generally, and what is there to cause any one to desire a change? Everybody has a fair chance in the struggle of life. The nation has advanced as never before. The material prosperity of our own State was never at so high a point. The debt of the country and of our own Commonwealth are being rapidly reduced, while its own and our own resources are being developed with a rapidity hardly ever before paralleled in history. Business of every kind is flourishing. The farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, the professional man, the working classes, are all thriving. No one who obeys the laws is molested. Each is free to pursue his own avocation, to advocate his own views, to deposit his vote for whom he pleases, without let or hindrance, so long as he does not trespass on the rights of others. What conceivable advantage is likely to be obtained by changing the policy which has produced these encouraging results? It would be like changing foundations of granite for those of sand.

REMARKING ON GREELEY'S attempts in his recent speeches to allay the apprehensions of the business men of the country, by giving them a sort of implied assurance that he would not, if elected, make any violent changes in the financial policy of the government without first consulting them, his principal organ in the North west thinks that his declarations on this head will quiet a multitude of groundless fears, since what he said at Cincinnati and elsewhere shows that he could not advance an inch beyond public opinion in this matter, if he would, and would not if he could. To all which it is to be replied that while HORACE GREELEY has for years known that a very large majority of the intelligent and financial classes are diametrically opposed to his views, he has none the less continued to urge his break-neck theories upon them, utterly regardless of the disastrous consequences which their reluction to practice would have entailed. If Mr. GREELEY has found it impossible to let well enough alone in the past, what security have the vast business interests of the country that his incurable mania for meddling could be restrained from inflicting damage upon them in the future?

EVERY nail is now in its place in BUCKALEW'S political coffin. All that remains for Republicans to do is to see to it that they are effectively driven home. His record while a Senator of the United States proves that there was not a single pulsation of his heart in sympathy with the great struggle for the preservation of our institutions, and that he hindered and obstructed the progress of the political rehabilitation of the South on a basis of liberty and loyalty, by every means in his power. The rebel archives prove him to have been in confidential intercourse with the public enemies of the country during the rebellion; and the sworn testimony of witnesses, whose evidence is unimpeachable, proves him to have been a member and officer of the treasonable organization known as the Order of Sons of Liberty and Knights of the Golden Circle. All this time, it should be remembered, he held the exalted position of Senator of the United States, and was bound by the most solemn oaths to support and defend the Constitution, laws and government of the nation. This is the man whom the people of Pennsylvania are to make him their Governor. To meet the proprieties of the case there should be, not an inauguration, but the biggest kind of a funeral.

WHY GREELEY WENT WEST—HE IS MAD.

It will be remembered that, in his political harangue at Cincinnati, HORACE GREELEY remarked that he was the guest of the Common Council, representing the city, and that it was their desire that he should abstain during his visit from the discussion of political topics. Thereby hangs an interesting tale, which, briefly told, is as follows: Out in Cincinnati they have a big industrial exposition, the managers of which are naturally intent on securing all the attractions they can, in order to make it draw. Invitations were therefore extended to President GRANT and HORACE GREELEY. The former responded that public duties forbade his acceptance of the invitation. GREELEY, however, was snatched at it as eagerly as a child at a rattle; making such a hullabaloo over the opposition of his managers that at last, in order to pacify him, they consented to let him go, under the surveillance of judicious keepers, and with the express understanding that he was to be as dumb as an oyster on matters of politics. It appears that Governor RASTOLPH, of New Jersey, who accompanied him on the journey as principal keeper, drew the reins so tight on his patient that at last he rebelled. While in this city, and just before making his speech from the balcony of the St. Charles Hotel, RANDOLPH approached GREELEY with a suggestion as to what should be the burden of his speech. GREELEY, however, already smarting with chagrin at the magnificent anti-GREELEY demonstrations of the two preceding days, lost all control of himself at his driver's last pull upon the curb, and answered, very curtly and epithetically, that he should say whatever he pleased. Hence his mendacious attacks on the soldiers, and the general savageness and malignancy of his speech. He forgot that he might ruin his political chances, and only felt that he was mad. By the time he reached Cincinnati, however, he had cooled down somewhat, and saw that he had put his foot into it in the most disastrous manner. Hence the remark in question, by way of preface to the deprecatory explanation which followed. But it is clear that RANDOLPH is not competent to the management of such a wild zebra as GREELEY.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Some Texts Which May Escape His Attention.

EX-Senator JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, Chairman of the late Baltimore Convention, defeated Democratic candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, and repudiated Republican Senator from the same State—who, according to HORACE GREELEY, "joined the Republican party late in the canvass of 1856, after he had become satisfied that it could not fail to carry Wisconsin," and deserted it because his constituents demanded that he should vote for the bill conferring civil rights upon the colored race—is to address the citizens of Allegheny county in the interest of GREELEY and BUCKALEW, to-morrow night.

Senator DOOLITTLE is understood to be the special exponent and exemplar of Liberal ideas of political purity and reform, and it is thought that the major portion of his speech will be devoted to criticism of the Republican party for its alleged failure to come up to his exalted notions in this regard. That he may not want a text for his discourse, we propose to help him a little.

In the winter of 1864, one T. J. CONATTY, a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, and a former resident of Wisconsin, obtained from President LINCOLN a permit to purchase fifty thousand bales of cotton within the rebel lines. These cotton permits were at that time eagerly sought after; since, at the then enormous rates of the great staple, a permit for fifty thousand bales was considered equivalent to an opportunity of making a very handsome fortune. The permit in question was obtained by CONATTY about the middle of November, 1864, principally, it would seem, through the influence of Senator DOOLITTLE, at that time a member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Some weeks afterward CONATTY met DOOLITTLE, and told him of his good fortune; whereupon, it seems, the latter invited him to his committee room for the purpose of further conversation. This conversation was principally carried on by DOOLITTLE, who said to CONATTY, in substance: "You have a good thing, and will make a pile of money, and can afford to be a little generous. You know I am a poor man, and have not made any money since I have been in public life. I think you can afford to let me share in the proceeds, and be none the poorer." Senator DOOLITTLE thereupon proceeded to produce a letter written by himself, which he requested CONATTY to copy, sign and send to him, as if emanating from his (CONATTY'S) own spontaneous impulse. In it, DOOLITTLE made CONATTY say that—

"Having witnessed on your part, in the high position you occupy, the same fidelity, and, I may add, such a position and course of conduct that my heart has been drawn out to you, and as this permit may enable me to realize a great fortune, too great to be properly administered or enjoyed by any one man, I have determined that, AS A PRESENT on my part, and in the belief that you could better use a portion, should I be successful, than I could use all, I will remit to you the one-fourth of all the profits I may realize over and above all my expenses. I do this in the hope that while I may thereby profit in this operation, I may secure to you a competency also."

Of course such a gushing ebullition of esteem and confidence would call for a suitable reply on the part of the fortunate possessor of these eminent virtues. Anticipating CONATTY'S acquiescence, the Senator, therefore, proceeded to read to his listener the answer he had prepared. It was as follows:

WASHINGTON, December 30, 1864.

T. J. CONATTY, Esq.—My Dear Sir: Your magnanimous proposition, contained in your letter from Baltimore, of yesterday, fills my heart with feelings which I cannot express. Such instances of disinterested friendship are so rare, so few among the sons of men are endowed with such a high and noble generosity, that I am without words to tell you how much it affects you [me]. I have no claims upon you except those of disinterested friendship, sincerely cherished. As to this permit to trade in cotton, you have obtained it without the word or influence or thought of mine, even, direct or indirect, for until your communication to me I never had any knowledge or thought even that you contemplated such a thing. And upon the fact alone, which gives me no claim upon you, is the only possible ground upon which I accept your generous, I will say more, your most magnanimous offer. Had I added you in the least, directly or indirectly, in thought, word or deed, I could not have accepted it if I would, and would not if I could.

I hope you may realize your sanguine expectations, and be able to place yourself, without injury to any other human being, in a condition of pecuniary independence, so that when this fearful war is over you may retire to private life, again to cultivate those literary pursuits you so much love, and which are more precious after all than gold or silver. And should your success be such that, in the munificence of your proposition, you can enable me to do the same, you will confer a great benefit upon your sincere friend,

J. R. DOOLITTLE.

With an unaccountable lack of foresight and caution, DOOLITTLE permitted CONATTY to take both of these letters away with him, instead of causing him to copy the first in his presence, and then destroying the original. This was transcribed by CONATTY, however, with a few immaterial alterations, and forwarded to DOOLITTLE as requested, who, from that time forward, seems to have devoted himself with considerable energy to pushing the interests of CONATTY, in which, of course, his own were bound up. Among other things he wrote him a letter of introduction to General BANKS, who was then on the point of assuming command at New Orleans, in which the General was assured that Mr. CONATTY visited New Orleans upon a matter of great importance, not only to himself "but to the public welfare; the reopening, practically, of the cotton trade." On the same date, December 31st, 1864, he wrote CONATTY a private note, begging him to be expeditious in his movements, requesting to be kept fully informed of his progress, and offering to invest the proceeds of the speculation as fast as they were obtained; while another letter to CONATTY, dated January 4th, 1865, shows that he went to various departments to see what goods could be exchanged for the cotton which was to make the joint fortunes of the admiring clerk and the incorruptible Senator. All these letters, in the handwriting of Senator DOOLITTLE, are now, and have for nearly two months past, been in the possession of the New York *Times*, and their authenticity has never yet been disputed, not even by DOOLITTLE himself, although he has been challenged upon the subject a score of times.

This is the person who has come into Pennsylvania to enlighten and instruct the sincere and upright citizens of the State concerning their duty in the present campaign; to set forth the virtues of BUCKALEW, and to animadvert upon the corruptions of the National administration and the exceeding heinousness of the practice of receiving presents by public men. Convicted of offering to barter his influence as Senator of the United States to THOMAS J. CONATTY, for a share of the proceeds of a cotton speculation, it is any wonder that his virtuous soul is tortured beyond measure at the thought of having an officer of the Order of Sons of Liberty defeated for Governor of this State, or that he should be grieved to the quick at the prospect of the re-election of the author of the Civil Service reform as President of the nation? Pennsylvanians! What do you think of him?

THE latest murder in Chicago was the unprovoked killing of a young printer named McWilliams by Thomas Culnin, a stone cutter, aged nineteen. The murderer attributes the crime to the use of intoxicating liquors. A call is published for a meeting of citizens to consider the causes of the increase of crime, and to propose the best means of preventing it.

ACCORDING to a statement in the *Traveller*, the small-pox is raging fearfully in Boston. Like Pittsburgh, it has made no adequate provision for an epidemic of this kind, there being but one hospital in the entire city available. The patient is therefore compelled to stay in his own house, spreading the contagion indefinitely.

OREGON salmon, which were formerly in bad repute, owing to the improper and careless mode of curing and packing them, now command a ready market. There are now a million dollars invested in the business. Spiced salmon in tins is much sought after in Europe as an article of luxury, commanding high prices.

ST. LOUIS is rejoicing over the return to that city of the buffalo-robe trade, which had for a few years past been diverted to other points. A large proportion of the robes collected this season have already been received by St. Louis merchants, and through them distributed to different sections East and North.

The Dayton *Journal* says: When Cass was going home to Detroit—before his great defeat in 1848—John Van Buren said, "they were taking the body home by way of Cleveland." They are taking the body of Greeley by way of Cincinnati, preparatory to embalming it in the cemetery of the Democratic party.

UNDER the beneficent rule of Gratz Brown, tall of the Greeley kite, Missouri is fast becoming a "good place to emigrate from." High way robbery, murder, incendiarism and kindred crimes are reported from all quarters, little if any effort being made to bring their perpetrators to justice.

THE "Molly Maguires" of Luzerne county, Pa., use cheerful arguments to induce men to join their society. The society people visit them at night, and if their overtures are refused, they gently clip off the ears of the unwilling men.

JESSE POMEROY, the boy fiend of Boston, who was given to enticing young boys to out-of-the-way spots and mutilating their bodies, has been sent to the Reform School, there to remain until of age.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A thief who went to steal pears in an orchard, at Waltham, Massachusetts, dropped his pocket-book, containing $100. He has not yet gone to claim his property.

A prominent dry goods house in Boston has got out a calico of the Greeley pattern. One stripe bears the line, "What I know about," and the next a facsimile of a beet; the next the "old white coat." The calico will be worn by servant girls who adhere "Daily Vardicts."

The new West has a new holiday—"Arbor Day"—which comes on the 10th of April, and is de oted to the planting of fruit and forest trees. The State Agricultural Society of Nebraska has offered a premium of $400 to the Farmers' Society of the county which plants most trees, and $25 to the individual who sets out the greatest number on next Arbor Day.

A happy escape from prison life occurred at South Adams, Mass., a few days since. A deer which had been confined in a chicken coop for the last four years at last concluded that he was cramped for room, broke out, swam the mill ponds and disappeared in the woods in the direction of Greylock, it is hoped never to return.

An "Association of Cooks" whose object is to have more pay for less work than they now do, is the latest out-cropping of the trades union system in New York.

It is expected that the exhibition of machinery at the Memphis exposition will be the largest ever displayed in the Mississippi valley. The buildings for the great fair are nearly completed.

Since 1869 2,500,000 new houses have been erected in the city of London, and the "beats" of the police have been extended by 1,160 miles. It requires 8,000 police to patrol and protect the vast and not easily governed masses of people—a population scarcely less than that of Scotland. On extraordinary occasions, however, the Guards or Household troops are called out to assist the police force.

The Massachusetts institute of technology, at Boston, announces, through the liberality of the trustees of the Lowell institute, a valuable free course of instruction in industrial art for pupils of both sexes, who on giving evidence of sufficient proficiency, will secure a complete course in the art of making patterns for prints, delaines, silks, paper hangings, carpets, oil cloth, etc.

There is wheat enough stacked up on the wharf at Stockton, Cal., to make a tier of sacks six feet high and forty miles long. The agent of the Visalia Railroad at that place states that there is double this quantity stacked up along the road, and not one-fourth of the crop along the line of the road is yet hauled to the track.

It is asserted that thousands of pounds of grapes are preserved during winter in the village of Thonerenkoff, France, by merely putting the stems in bottles of water and keeping them away from frost.

Boston gets a portion of the rum manufactured in New England out of the way by exporting it to Africa—to aid in converting the heathen, perhaps. The exports to that country during the past six months have been a trifle less than a half million gallons.

There are now in Virginia seventeen sumac mills, located in Winchester, Alexandria, Culpepper, Louisa, Richmond, Fredericksburg, Petersburg and King and Queen. Last year these mills ground about six thousand tons, on which they realized an average of sixty dollars per ton, or $360,000 for the whole.

The yield of corn in Northern Texas this season is extraordinary, ranging from thirty-five to fifty bushels per acre. There will be an immense surplus of breadstuff in that region.

In a speech delivered at Liberty, Ind., the other day, T. A. Hendricks said: "Mr. Greeley has heaped a great deal of abuse on the Democratic party, and the Democracy have returned it with interest. I guess we are about even on that score, so suppose we vote for the *old codger*." Old codger is good in that connection.

A gentleman in Middle Georgia recently purchased, in Augusta, twenty-one buggies for the benefit of his negro tenants.

The tobacco crop in Connecticut is unprecedented in yield and good in quality. Taking the price of last year's crop as a basis, it is estimated that the crop of this year will net the farmers over a million of dollars. Much land heretofore devoted to other crops has this year been put in tobacco, the crop on which is worth on an average one thousand dollars per acre. This gives the farmers a better and surer return than any other crop they can raise.

Many a man has broken down under the weight of great anxiety who might have saved his life if he had only been able to laugh. Laughter lightens many a heavy burden and smooths many a rough road. Other things being equal, the merry man is the strongest man, and the swiftest man, and the most enduring man, and the bravest man. The man who can "tell a little story" can stand more toil than the man who bears his dignity stiffly.

In Liverpool they lately adopted the plan of publishing the names of drunkards in the newspapers, so as to shame them, if possible, out of their vicious habits. The experiment seemed to answer very well for a time, but, such is the perversity of human nature, people got accustomed to the infliction, and, so far from having any dread of exposure, actually seemed to take a pride in the notoriety thus obtained. In fact many were to be found far more ready to give their full names and histories than the magistrates were to hear them.

A Democratic friend illustrates his position by a story of an Indian who got very drunk and lost his way. Meeting a white man, the latter says: "Why, Johnny, you are lost!" The Indian was ready with a reply. "No; Indian not lost. Indian here. Wigwam lost!"

The *India Medical Gazette* reports some cases of smallpox cured by the external application of carbolic acid. The persons concerned were very reluctant to submit to the treatment, but after one or two cures with the acid and one or two deaths without it the reluctance vanished, and now the carbolic acid is reported to be in great demand. The acid was applied to the face and hands, and next day the eruptions were found to have scabbed and dried up. The cures were effected in a few days.

Three million dollars worth of silks were transported in a single railroad train recently, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

The New York *Tribune* is nowadays devoting a large share of its space to the subject of lunacy. Horace Greeley comes in for several columns each day.

A Des Moines printer claims to have invented a type-setting machine which will cost not over one hundred dollars, and will set any kind of type, in any width of column, at the rate of five thousand ems per hour.

It is said that seals hunt salmon in the same way that hounds hunt hares. Seals swim faster than salmon, and the fish escape by doubling and evading their pursuers. In clear water, and with little wind and no surf, salmon swim deep or very close in shore, sheltering themselves in seaweed, as hares do in covers.

During the late heated term an object was to be daily met upon the fashionable promenade at Lyonsin France, which attracted considerable attention. This was a noted dog accompanying its master, and like him, provided with his own umbrella to keep off the rays of the burning sun. The end of the umbrella-stick was attached to a little sort of plate which the dog carried in his mouth, and by means of which he so skillfully adapted the umbrella to the necessary angle for shading himself that passers-by had to stop and watch the performance of the intelligent animal.

Pennsylvania Republicans, Listen!
[From the New York World.]

Democratic victories in Pennsylvania and Indiana in October will quadruple the November majorities in these States, and make a difference of twenty thousand in each of the States of Ohio and Illinois. This is the way the October elections in Pennsylvania always operates, the party carrying it increasing its majority without much exertion in the Presidential election, with a corresponding result in the other States. The potency with which elections act and react on one another is very noteworthy. This moral effect would seem wonderful if we were not so accustomed to it.

SEVERAL districts in the oil region are taking hold of the project for stopping production for thirty days, and their example will probably be followed by most, if not all, owners of wells. Already wells at Fagundas to the number of two hundred and nineteen, have been shut off, and at Tidioute and other points similar action has been taken. The Oil City *Derrick* says: "We don't intend to give undue credit to any one if the movement to stop pumping and drilling succeeds. Nor is it necessary to spend much time in frantic exhortations to the producers to shut down wells and clean out the excessive stocks and production. For, the fact is, they *can't help themselves*. They have got to stop pumping or pump their oil on the ground. The tanks are full, the pipe-lines are full and little oil is moving. The truth is there is *no market* for either crude or refined. All prices are nominal. The *Derrick* charges the responsibility for this state of affairs upon the combination of refiners, and says the contest is now between the refiners and exporters, to see which will starve out first.

JOHN W. FORNEY is announced to deliver a number of speeches for the Republicans of Ohio, whereupon the Cleveland *Herald* says: The course pursued by the *Press* during this campaign can receive the approbation of no man who despises an underhanded policy. The *Press* pretends to favor Grant's election, and yet is doing its best to defeat the State Republican ticket in October, when it knows that no deadlier blow could be struck at Grant and Wilson than the defeat of the Republican party at the State election. There is but one sentiment among honorable men on that subject, and that is in utter condemnation of the course pursued by J. W. Forney in his *Press*. It would have been much better that Forney had gone squarely over to the enemy than that he should pretend to be the friend of the Republican cause and yet thus stab it in the back.

IN Colombia the maximum punishment for the greatest crime according to the Constitution, is ten years, and an article in the code provides that a convict shall have the third part of his sentence taken off for shows signs of repentance, which of course it is not very difficult for a convict to do. But the Legislature of Columbia has still further reduced the maximum penalty by decreeing that all punishment unremarated in the penal law shall be diminished one-third, so that for the most horrid arson or murder a criminal can be sentenced to no more than six years and four months in the penitentiary, and if he repents, his term must be diminished to four years and eighty days. This certainly seems to be carrying mercy a good deal beyond justice and security.

THE leading Greeley journal in the country has some commendatory observations on the late reception by passed in England, whereby persons who sell or offer for sale spurious or adulterated articles of any description are punished with fine and imprisonment, and thinks it would be a great comfort if we could have a little of the same sort of legislation and indexible enforcement of it here. This is true; but what, under such circumstances, would become of Horace Greeley and his fellow venders of the deadly and diabolical compound known as "Liberalism?"

HON. ALFRED P. EDGARTON, the candidate of the Straight-out Democracy for Governor of Indiana, was a member of Congress from Ohio twenty years ago, after having been an influential member of the Legislature of that State, and a rival with Vallandigham in the affection of the Democracy. He is a man of ability, integrity and pomposity, and naturally inclined to politics, but has been somewhat under a shadow for ten or fifteen years.

LAST week, there arrived in Gettysburg, five children, the oldest a boy of fourteen, and the youngest a babe of sixteen months, who had traveled alone from Minneapolis, Minn., in search of relatives. Their parents died some months ago, leaving them destitute and among strangers. They succeeded in finding their grandmother and an uncle, near Gettysburg, who gave them a home.

THE Chicago *Tribune* predicts the failure of the carpenters' strike for higher wages in that city, asserting that plenty of men can be found ready to work at the old prices.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Mr. Landrum, a Baptist minister of Rover, Bedford county, Tennessee, fell dead in his pulpit, while preaching, last Sabbath.

Colonel R. Barnwell Rhett, Jr., has become editor of the New Orleans *Picayune*.

George Wedgewood, fireman on a locomotive on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway, on Monday, climbed out on the pilot of the engine, stooped over and caught up a two year old child, who in an other instant would have been crushed to death under the wheels.

It is said saying that a "scalded cat dreads the hot water" has been disabled for further service by the marriage in Colorado of a couple who were divorced twenty-three years ago, the wife, meanwhile, having married another husband. On hearing of the death of his successor, recently, the first husband renewed his suit and the lady returned to her earliest love.

The lady sophomores at Ann Arbor haze the handsome freshmen by blindfolding and kissing them.

A colored man, formerly a slave, now living in Boston, was offered twenty-five dollars by a prominent Greeley man to go into the Republican caucus and oppose certain nominations. "No," said he, "you can't buy me; I've been sold often enough."

Miss Slidell, the youngest daughter of the late John Slidell, was married on Saturday, 7th instant, to Baron Pfeffer, of Lucerne, Switzerland, at the house of her brother-in-law, Baron Erlanger, Boulogne-sur-Seine. The witnesses were Messrs. Drouyn de L'Huys and Francis P. Corbin. Amongst the guests at the *dejeuner* were the Papal Nuncio, Mr. Washburn, Prince de Polignac, &c., &c.

Miss Sabome Karnell, of Little Compton, Rhode Island, is *en route* to Omaha on foot. At last accounts she was at Terre Haute, Indiana, in good condition, and proposed to push ahead to the end of her journey.

Santa Anna, about the only hero whom the Mexicans have failed to massacre, has turned up again, this time as a candidate for the presidency of that nation. If another revolution does not turn the country into a monarchy between this and voting time, he may be elected.

Terschak, the great Hungarian flutist, whose tones are said to be tearful and delicious, and who is the great master of the wonderful double tones, is about to visit this country. His *technique* is said to border on the marvelous, so much so that he has been called the Paganini of the flute. His compositions for flute and orchestra have the very highest standing in Europe. He graduated with the first honors at the Leipsic school, and afterward became the most eminent pupil of the celebrated Franz Zierer, at Vienna.

At a reunion of the family of J. A. G. Lee, of Owingsville, Kentucky, $5,000 were placed under the plate of each of his children present. A correspondent says: "As Mrs. Nesbitt gazed with grateful bewilderment upon her thousands she observed: 'If it is more blessed to give than to receive, Pa, how do you feel?'"

Princess Alexandrowna Troubeschenef, *nee* Stranoneroskoff, has come all the way from Russia to join the Oneida community of free lovers, near Utica, New York. The Princess is immensely wealthy, a lady of fine culture, speaking no less than seven different languages, and enjoys at home a considerable popularity as a writer of local plays.

Miss Christie Mulrson, an Indianapolis lady, was married in Sacramento, Cal., recently, under romantic circumstances. Mr. H. S. Wright, the gentleman to whom she was engaged, was prevented by a pressure of business from returning to claim his bride and Miss Mulrson made the trip across the continent unaccompanied, meeting her lover in Sacramento, where they were at once married. The bride's mother crossed the Atlantic alone from Scotland, and was married to Mr. Mulrson immediately on her arrival in New York city.

The Czar made himself quite at home while attending the recent conference of emperors at Berlin, and drove about alone in an open carriage, making visits to places of interest. Alexander possesses, as did his father before him, the right of citizenship at Berlin, a privilege which Nicholas was in the habit of alluding to in a familiar way as a reason for feeling at home.

Conservatism is giving way in Japan. The Mikado has been photographed, and any Jap, however lowly, can now have a picture of his chief ruler by paying fifty cents for it. Until within a very short time, death has been meted out to the artist who has dared in any way to delineate the sacred features of the emperor.

Some admirer of Lewis Cass recommends that a tablet in memory of the great Michigander be set in the massive masonry of the Sault Ste. Marie canal, in commemoration of the eminent service which he did in opening that gateway of commerce between Superior and the lower lakes.

Harriet Beecher Stowe refuses positively to read in halls capable of holding more than three or four hundred people, and in no consideration will read outside of New England. She will not take the trouble to travel, and will not risk the strain of her lungs. In public, the old lady is "set" in her ways and has become luxuriously lazy. Her publishers only get her copy by sending a man to sit down at her desk until she completes it.

Half Alive.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of langor and debility. They complain of no specific disease; they suffer no positive pain, but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow-beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved, every function interrupted.

Now, what clear-brained person could suggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs tonic and strengthening; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterwards into a more pitiable condition than ever (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant were resorted to), but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century is easily given. Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but wake the system up by recuperating the fountain-head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nurture and support.

By the time that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful blood, fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve and brain, flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

PURE

CHAMPAGNE WINE

FIFTY CASES OF

PURE CHAMPAGNE WINE,

Of my own importation, received this d y. This Wine is Guaranteed STRICTLY PURE, and will compare favorably with any brand in the Market, and sold much Cheaper.

JOSEPH FLEMING,

No. 84, corner Market street and Diamond.

BLACK LEAD, "EAST INDIA."
COCHINEAL, "HONDURAS."
CHAMOMILE, "ROMAN AND GERMAN."
GUM SHELLAC.
ISINGLASS, "AMERICAN."
LICORICE, "CALABRIA."
OLIVE OIL, QUEEN, AND PTS.
OIL, ROSE, "PURE."
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner First avenue and Wood street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LISBONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points of this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—The Seamen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, H. REES,
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GEO. B. HILL....C. HANSON LOVE....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale Free from all Taxes:

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Co.'s First Mortgage 8's at 90 and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad First Mortgage, Turtle Creek Division, 6's at 86 and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, September 26, 1872.

Money continues active with a steady demand for loans. The banks are meeting all the legitimate wants of their customers and giving but little encouragement to speculative borrowers. In New York the Smith party, who have been keeping down money on call for a day or two to four and five per cent., are to-day reported to be calling in their funds and have run rates up to 7-10 a day. Interior bankers report an active and in some cases a stringent money market with the supply of money decreasing. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says of their market:

"There is no cessation in the demand for money, but it seems rather to increase and to be more pressing. Call loans are being called in or made up to higher rates, and the banks are more emphatic in insisting upon short paper, taking little that has over sixty days to run, and preferring even shorter dates, while the rates of discount are firm at 8@10 per cent., the inside figure, however, being exceptional. Outside of bank interior commands 10 per cent. on good business paper, but some negotiations of short paper are made at 8 per cent."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¼	114⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¼	114⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¼	114⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1867 (new)	113¾	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113⅝	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½	113⅜
10-40s	107⅝	108
New 5s	110⅞	110⅞
Gold	114	112½
Currency 6s	112¾	112½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114
United States 6s of 1881	115½
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 10-40s	108
United States, January and July, 1865	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113½
Currency Pacifics	112¾

—The Philadelphia Stock Board reports, quote Allegheny Valley 7.30s 93 bid, 94 asked; Allegheny county 6s 77 bid; Pittsburgh 5s 75 asked; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7s 81¾ bid and 82½ asked.

—The total number of steam vessels on the Mississippi and its tributaries is 1,017, with a capacity of 272,708 tons, estimated value $10,170,000. This does not include barges and other vessels. The steam tonnage on the western rivers only wants a fraction of being one-fourth of the whole registered tonnage of the United States. The northern lakes tonnage consists of 682 vessels, with a capacity of 149,467 tons; the steam tonnage of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts consists of 1,671 vessels of 604,508 tons. On the Pacific coast 156 vessels of 60,586 tons. The total registered steam tonnage of the United States is 1,487,667 tons.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 26, 1872.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	112⅝	114	114	114	114
Canton	66¾	....	66½	....	....
Western Union Tel	66¾	....	66¾	....	....
Quicksilver	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Pacific Mail	22	....	22	....	....
Adams Express	92¾	....	92¾	....	....
Wells, Fargo & Co	50¾	....	50¾	....	....
American Express	70	....	70	....	....
United States Express	52	....	52	....	....
New York Central	92¾	93	92¾	93	92¾
New York Central Scrip	....	....	....	....	....
Erie	50¼	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Hudson	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Central	115	....	115	....	....
Michigan Southern	87¾	....	87¾	87¾	87¾
Illinois Central	130	....	130	....	....
Cleveland and Pittsb'g	96	96¼	96	96	96
Cleveland and Northwest	70¾	70¾	71	71	70¾
Do. preferred	85	85	85	85	85
Rock Island	110¾	110	110¼	110	110¼
St. Paulas	54¼	54¼	54	54¼	54¼
Do. preferred	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Wabash	69	....	69¼	....	....
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Chicago & Alton	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Chicago and Alton	111	....	111	....	....
Do. preferred	97½	....	97½	....	....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	6¾	....	6¾	....	....
New York & New Haven	240	....	240	....	....
New Jersey Central	100¾	....	101	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	38¾	38¾	38½	38¾	38½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	92¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	58¾
Phila. and Erie	26	North Penna R. R.	48¾
Lehigh Navigation	58	United Cos. of N. J.	120¾
Catawissa	24½	Schuylkill Navigat'n	14
Oil Creek & Alley'n R.	38¾	Reading	56

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, September 26, 1872.

The following are the cars rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifier—50 cases at	$7 50 ₱ case.
Less quantity	$8 00 ₱ case.
Petash—40 cases (delivered in Phila.)	$ 0 00 ₱ case.
Less quantity	$ 50 ₱ case.
Bi-carb soda—25 kegs	2½c ₱ lb.
Less quantity	2½c ₱ lb.
Sal soda—25 kegs	2½c ₱ lb.
Less quantity	2½c ₱ lb.
Sal soda—25 bbls	3½c ₱ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ₱ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	8½c ₱ lb.
Less quantity	8½c ₱ lb.
Copperas—200 bbls	2½c ₱ lb.
Less quantity	2½c ₱ lb.
Porous alum—10 bbls	4c ₱ lb.
Less quantity	4c ₱ lb.
Sulphuric acid	3c ₱ lb.
Muriatic acid	1½c ₱ lb.
Nitric acid	15c ₱ lb.
Chloride calcium	2½c ₱ lb.
Pure saltpetre	12c ₱ lb.
Salt	$2 00 ₱ bbl.
Lamp Alum	3¼@4c ₱

Terms, cash in 30 days.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

September 25.—There is very little change to note in Scotch pig. The market continues dull and firm. There is but little Kelinton to be had outside of holders, and the same may be said of Glengarnock. Coltness is also in light stock, and is held at full prices. We have sold a number of 500 tons Kelinton, delivered in Brooklyn, and the same may be said of Glengarnock, both on private terms. We quote Kelinton @22 50@$23; Glengarnock $24@$25; Gartsherrie @$26@27, and Coltness @28. American, cotton ties, 3½c. Some mills are still behindhand in their deliveries, and full prices are realized for any lots that may be obtainable. We have No 2 on Thomas, sold at $24, and 100 tons No 1 Pongipke-pie $34 50. We quote No 1 foundry $35@$36; No 2 do $34@$35; No 1 coal forge $30@$. Rails are quiet but perhaps a shade firmer at $72 gold for English, and $70@$72 currency for American, for present and future delivery at the mills for Pennsylvania. Sales of 500 tons new English sold at $75, cash. Old English may be quoted at $70@$. gold, with sales of 1,000 tons T. delivered at Philadelphia, at $75 currency. Scrap is very dull, and the market is weak at about $45@$46 from dock, and $42@$50 from yard; the stock at the present time is estimated to be about 6,000 or 8,000 tons, the high prices for scrap during the past year or two, part to arrive, on terms not made public, but part at lower figures than our quotations. Refined iron continues very firm here, and has further advanced $2@$3 per ton at the mills; best refined is now quoted at 3.5-16c. We note a sale of 1,000 packs Reesta sheet at 17½c gold.—*Commercial List.*

New York Hop Market.

September 26.—The market remains dull, buyers limiting their purchases to the actual wants of the trade, and state waste, in the expectation of a further break in prices when new foreign come forward more freely. At the prices that the domestic article has now declined, it may be a question whether prices grades of foreign can be imported to compete with them. The quality of the domestic crop this year is, as a rule, very excellent. The sales embrace about 150 bales at 16@.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 26.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat better, but quiet. No 2 red winter $1 45; No 1 do nearby and held at $1 60@1 62. Corn dull and lower; low grades of high inland @. Oats firm at 31 for damaged; new No 2 State @. Petroleum refined in good demand at 20c@21c for car lots and 22c@23c for less lots.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, September 26, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, Mules, No. head.
Thursday, Sept. 19	1,000	9,000	600	30
Saturday, Sept. 21	2,000	2,800	1,200	40
Monday, Sept. 23	2,000	7,000	1,000	40
Tuesday, Sept. 24	1,600	2,800	2,000	15
Wednesday, Sept. 18	1,000	5,000	1,000	30
Total	8,600	19,600	6,800	155
Last week	7,962	18,800	17,300	284

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, Mules, No. head.
Thursday, Sept. 19	1,856	6,300	1,200	4
Friday, Sept. 20	1,000	3,000	1,000	30
Saturday, Sept. 21	2,304	4,500	1,000	30
Monday, Sept. 23	1,100	6,000	1,200	15
Tuesday, Sept. 25	720	2,900	200	15
Total	7,980	22,700	4,600	94

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last report, the market was firm and a ready, but the demand for feeding and were being taken about as fast as they arrived, and in other words the run was but fair and the demand fully up to the supply. Good cattle sold a little scarce and brought better prices relatively than more common grades. Trade wound up on Friday with but lit le stock in the yards, and at that time the prospect looked fair for the week. In this, however, those who looked for a fair market have been disappointed. The run up till Tuesday was heavy of cattle intended for sale here and fair to good quality. Buyers were here in fair numbers but, they brought with them bad reports of markets East, and seemed determined to purchase at low figures or not at all. They did nothing on Tuesday, not enough cattle changing hands to establish quotations. The feeling was bad, and there was no disposition among dealers to operate, all holding back to see what the receipts would be on Wednesday. On Wednesday the number of buyers had increased, and all the small country towns, together with the larger eastern markets, are fully represented. The receipts on Wednesday were heavy, a larger number of cattle offering than for some time, in fact the yards are hardly sufficient for the stock and the alley ways had to be used as yards. The buyers seeing the heavy run are afraid to take hold, fearing a heavy run east, and consequently are very cautious in their operations. A good many cattle are going out on first hands. The market is conceded by all to be lower on common grades and from 12½ to 25c on p ime cattle.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs fine and smooth $7 00; extra 1,300 lbs $6 75@$6 90; extra 1,200 lbs $6 25 to $6 50; prime 1,100 lbs $5 75 to $5 90; good 1,000 lbs $4 to $4 75; common all weights $3 50 to $4; stockers $3 50 to $3 85; bulls $2 50 to $3.

Hogs.

The market at the time of writing our last report, the run of hogs was very heavy, and the market dull and declining. On Friday and Saturday not much was done, the yards were getting well cleaned of a great many going East on commission. On this account, buyers were not purchasing to any extend, and consequently trade ruled slow.

The receipts this week have been so heavy, and better feeling prevailed. Good hogs are here in limited numbers, and the market for them is more active with prices all round higher. One hundred shipper, 200 lbs, sold $5 25 to $5 40 was considered the top, and dealers say a good bunch of fancy could be sold at would bring the ⅝. Yorkers are here in fair supply, and prices on this grade remain even and steady.

PRICES.

Following are the rates current for the different grades and k nds: Philadelphia $5 40 to $5 50; prime Philadelphia $5 25 to $5 35; Yorkers $4 75 to $5 00.

Sheep.

The run of sheep this week has been fair. The market is dull and depressed, and at least 50c lower than last week. The decline is bad and over stocked markets East. But few buyers are here and a good many sheep were going for lowest commission.

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $6 00; prime 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 50 to $5 75; prime 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 25 to $5 50; good 80 to 85 lbs, fine wool, $ 4 25 to $4 75; common, fine wool, $3 50 to $4.

Cattle.

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	21,150	$5 95	15	16,210	$5 50
4	5,240	5 25	2	2,410	5 00
19	19,770	4 75	9	10,240	6 75
20	20,480	5 50	16	4,150	3 00
14	13,590	4 50	9	7,650	3 62
17	15,220	4 75	19	19,770	4 75
14	14,000	5 00	21	17,750	4 00
19	20,010	5 00	19	19,020	4 00
2	lumps	80 00			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

15	per head	63 00	21	1,470	3 62
40	4950	4 75	4	3,780	4 00
2	1,950	4 00	2	1,900	2 00
10	10,650	5 50	3	3,000	5 62
1	1,010	4 00	1	1,040	4 00
19	19,760	4 75	21	3,990	4 25
4	1,400	5 50	4	1,400	7 00
18	21,000	6 00			

HALLWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

98	101,580	5 50	2	2,060	7 50
4	2,160	4 50	21	16,280	4 00
18	16,280	4 75	18	16,640	4 00
2	12,120	6 00	1	1,260	4 50
18	41,320	5 00	4	3,760	4 00
19	22,200	5 60	30	17,040	4 13

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

16	15,040	5 00	2	1,880	3 75
1	910	2 50	5	2,020	3 25
3	2,430	4 00	4	3,660	4 00
12	12,050	6 00	14	18,200	5 87
18	16,850	4 00	2	1,900	4 00
13	14,410	6 30	20	20,330	4 50
18	16,280	4 75	18	16,640	4 00
1	1,800	5 00	4	3,640	4 75
1	980	4 25	1	1,020	4 00
2	1,660	4 75	41	23,150	3 75
4	17,710	5 00	1	1,090	4 00
4	4,660	4 00	17	15,930	4 50
20	20,350	5 75	18	18,300	4 00
2	1,180	3 00	19	6,800	3 50
2	1,730	3 75	2	2,100	4 00
20	16,210	4 25	18	18,020	4 25
10	10,150	5 60	40	32,320	4 25
19	15,150	5 80			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

1	45	3 00	1	2,000	4 87
102	145,610	6 75	85	101,370	6 25
1	2,700	4 00	12	2,740	4 00
1	820	4 00	12	11,010	4 00
25	16,250	3 50	1	990	2 00
24	19,660	5 00	14	15,310	5 75
21	20,330	6 12	1	1,120	4 50
2	2,000	4 75	1	1,020	4 00
2	1,820	3 50	20	17,240	5 25
2	1,730	3 75	2	2,100	4 00
2	6,250	4 50	1	1,140	3 00
2	1,040	4 00	4	6,980	4 00
2	2,000	4 00	6	5,540	3 50
4	3,980	4 00	4	3,960	4 00
1	880	2 50	3	1,780	4 00
20	19,440	6 00	22	13,280	5 75
3	3,370	5 25	2	2,010	5 25
18	16,700	5 25	16	15,930	4 75
1	980	2 50	19	21,160	6 12
2	2,000	4 00	17	16,080	4 87
1	1,020	4 00	2	1,900	4 00
1	1,000	4 00	1	1,000

THE VERY LATEST.

GREELEY.

Speeches at Williamsport and Sunbury.

HE SCOLDS AND PALAVERS BY TURNS.

Vermont and Maine Were Bought ---The Soldiers Are the Best of Fellows After All.

SUNBURY, PA., September 26.—Mr. Greeley spoke at Williamsport this evening. He condemned the course of Cabinet ministers and office holders in voting their time to re-electing their superiors in office, and thus keeping themselves in place. He said that in Vermont, where people never heard of money being paid before, money was poured out like water to induce Democrats to vote for the Grant ticket or stay away from the polls. So in Maine. A hundred thousand dollars was paid in Maine for votes, and if they elect their ticket this fall it will be because they have one hundred dollars to our one. Greeley continued at length, touching upon the most important of the political canvass, and finally returned to the train amid cheering.

SUNBURY, PA., September 26.—At this place Greeley made a speech, in which he said that the soldiers' and sailors' struggle are among the most generous of our great struggle are among the most generous of enemies and readiest to give generous and magnanimous terms to those they conquer. If the matter had been left to the soldiers of the two armies to settle, I believe this country would have been pacified and reunited years ago. I say that those soldiers, the men who fought each other in that great struggle, learned, if they did not already know it, to respect each other. I believe that the soldiers of the Union army, when they had finished the war, were ready to bear no bitterness in their hearts toward the great mass of those who struggled against them, and with respect for their gallantry, their soldiership and their courage, I think that was true of the great body of those men who made up the Union army. Mr. Greeley spoke of the vast numbers that had turned out to welcome him and his companions at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville and Indianapolis, and predicted that the States of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania would go for the Liberal and Pennsylvania would go for the Liberal candidates by decisive majorities, if a fair election was held. Nothing, said Greeley, but the power of money can deprive us of victory on the 8th of October. They must pay voters to get them, and they don't pay men who are resolved not to be bought. Now I believe, fellow-citizens, that there are no ten thousand men to be found voting among the three hundred thousand that support the Liberal ticket. If there are, I entreat of them to make them pay well. If you are mean enough to be bought, you have at least pride to ask a decent price. (Laughter.) They rely on their money. I have no other reliance, rely on their money, and on their money only, and you can defeat them if you will. I believe you will. I believe that when the wires flash into New York on the eighth of October, and the result of the election you will cast no cloud upon the face of Liberal eyes of our great city, but they shall rejoice with you in their confident trust that the eighth of October has settled the fight on this election, and that November will only re-echo and reverberate your triumph.

THE COLORED LIBERALS.

National Convention at Louisville—A Platform Adopted--Greeley and Brown Indorsed.

LOUISVILLE, September 26.—The National Colored Liberal Convention to-day adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That the political rights and privileges of the colored people of the United States, in National Conventions assembled at Louisville, Kentucky, first, that as citizen Republicans we hail with joy the prospect of the burial of caste, of sectional prejudices, and forgetfulness and forgiveness and oblivion of the past, and that we pledge our hearty gratitude are alike due the Cincinnati and Baltimore conventions for the first step in the grand movement which opens up a channel to that grand future in which all men will be known only as citizens of the one race, and by no other designation, and to the latter for magnanimity and patriotism in accepting the results of our late internal convulsions, and for making the grandest stride in the direction of which the human government yet made by any political party, actuated by motives high above any selfish consideration or mere political advantage; third, we join our political fortunes with those of the party having at its standard bearer the great and good man who has devoted his long life to advancing the sufferings of humanity, and who, while the special friend of the American slave, has not forgotten the rights, interests and wants of every people, by the providence of God, have need of the helping hands of those who, as instruments of the Divine Power, are permitted to be with us in that struggle upward, which makes civilized and Godfearing people in full faith and sanguine hope that all men's rights will be thus assured, and that we, as people, will have ever cause to rejoice that we can forget and forgive the past than any other class of American citizens.

Fourth. We deprecate the bitterness of the conduct of the canvass by the Grant party, and denounce it everywhere, no matter what their political prefe ences, to use materials kindness and Christian charity toward those who differ from them, and give our attention to their national interest and tangible advantages of education than to transitory and political frenzy, which at best has no result but to a few, not of their race or nation.

Fifth. We deplore the tendency of the present administration toward despotism in centralization, and demand that some defining line be inexorably laid within those of the general government on all cases where the functions of the local governments begin, and that supreme shall be equality of men; that a government like ours, administered by a single will, controlling the policy and vast patronage of the State, when the temptation of self perpetuation remains, cannot continue a republic except in name, and must in the eternal fitness of things culminate in an empire or the anarchy of the people.

Sixth. That civil service reform must begin at the head of all corner of abuse of official patronage, and that a firm system of reform is impossible in the absence of the one term principle for the President.

Seventh. We tender our gratitude to the people of the great and Christian accomplishment on human affairs, now on the threshold of final fruition, and give our assurance of unswerving fidelity and unbounded admiration to and for those grand men who have led the way, under the inspired and superhuman wisdom of Sumner, Greeley, Trumbull, Banks, Tappan, Julian, Farnsworth, Clay, Austin Blair and other Liberal leaders, and the more peerless and incomparable statesmen, to whom we pledge our best efforts in the grand labor of truth and redemption.

Eighth. We denounce as unrepublican and unamerican the villainy of the rulers who have fostered themselves upon those of the Southern States, and say that the most unblushing cupidity have reduced the people of those States, of both races, to a condition of poverty which only a century of prosperity cannot redeem them from, and call upon the colored people of the United States to join in their night and rid their States of those vampires whose continued existence will doom them to endless ruin, misery, poverty and misery.

Ninth. That we speak only for the colored Liberal Republican voters of the country, and those within whose heads the sentiment of manhood has not been unduly supplied. A proposition was made at the meeting for the appointment of a committee to institute pro ceedings against the Attorney General for misdemeanor in office, but no definite steps have been taken that we learned of.

An Invitation.

On the second of October, next Wednesday, there will be a grand Republican mass meeting at Kittanning, Pa., to which all the Marching Clubs of this city and vicinity are invited. There will be excursion trains run on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and every arrangement for the entertainment of guests will be perfected. The people of Kittanning invite the attendance of our clubs should attend, and promise a good time and excellent entertainment to every Republican who may visit the town on the occasion.

The Revolution.

This is the name of a self-feeding base-burning, base-heating, and gas-consuming parlor stove, manufactured by Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., of this city, and designed to burn our bituminous coal for soft coal in the same manner in which the anthracite is consumed. This is the only stove of the kind in use, in which bituminous coal can be used as fuel. It has been tried in hundreds of families, and unanimously attest that it is entirely adapted for the purpose, and is the most economical stove that can be used where soft coal abounds. The principle on which the Revolution is constructed can be ascertained by calling on the firm named, or sending for a descriptive circular. Mitchell, Stevenson & Co. also manufacture several cook stoves of acknowledged superiority, among which the "Improved Dictator" and the "Model Cook" are the leading ones. The Model Cook is the finest finished, most durable and most complete stove to be obtained in this city.

CITY MATTERS.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Meeting in Penn Township.

A large meeting of Republicans was held at Sandy Creek, Penn township, at the store of Mr. Mitchell, on Wednesday evening. James Darrah, Esq., presided, assisted by M. B. Mitchell, Wm. Woolslayer, Emanuel Snively and Uriah Ryan as Vice Presidents. Speeches were made by John G. Newmyer, Esq., Col. Thomas M. Bayne, John A. Robb, Esq., S. P. Fulton, Esq., Peter Cements and Charles H. Armstrong. Our candidate for Sheriff, Hon. John H. Hare, Esq., was introduced to the meeting, and was cordially received.

Meetings for This Evening.

At Noblestown: Speakers, Geo. W. De Camp, W. S. Miller, J. C. Newmyer.

At Natrona: Speakers, R. C. Christy, C. E. Behle.

At Hartman's Hotel, Ninth ward, Allegheny: Speaker, J. H. Osmer, Esq.

At Franklin: Speaker, Col. W. R. Roberts.

At Braddock's borough: Speakers, Maj. A. M. Brown, Hon. J. S. Negley.

At Sharpsburg: Speakers, Hon. T. J. Bigham, Hon. J. L. Graham, F. Luty, Esq.

Meetings for Saturday Evening.

At City Hall; speakers, Hon. Geo. H. Williams, Rev. H. E. Thomas, Hon. H. B. Swoope.

At Pleasant; speakers, J. H. Osmer, Esq., Gen. J. S. Negley, John F. Dravo.

Sewickley; speakers, Hon. J. L. Graham, Col. T. M. Bayne.

Wigwam, Sixteenth ward; speakers, Maj. A. M. Brown, Hon. P. C. Shannon, Dr. Wm. M. Kerr.

Hane Hotel, Twenty-first ward; speakers, W. C. Moreland, Esq., Hon. Robt. McKnight.

At Gera's.

A large meeting of Republicans was held last evening in front of Gerst's saloon, in the Third ward, Allegheny. Alderman Bolster presided. An address was delivered in German by Hon. Charles E. Behle. He was followed by Hon. T. J. Bigham.

THIRD WARD, ALLEGHENY.

Republicans, Attend to Your Duty.

There appears to be some trouble about the manner in which the Third ward, Allegheny, has been assessed. It is alleged that Charles Santter, the Assessor, has exhibited considerable delinquency in attending to his duties, and that his list of registered voters, which should have been completed weeks ago, has not yet been prepared, although to-morrow is the last day allowed on which to register. It is also alleged that there are between five and six hundred voters in the ward who have neither been assessed nor registered, and that the tax list of the present year shows a decrease of taxables from the number assessed last year by between three and four hundred. The decrease is principally among the "personal" taxables, although a number of property holders have been overlooked. It is not charged that the assessor has wilfully neglected his duty, but the citizens of the ward will find fault with him because he has failed to do his duty when his attention was called to the matter.

A meeting of Republican citizens of the ward was held, at which block committees were appointed so that the ward can be thoroughly canvassed, and every voter registered. The list will be carefully compared with the list which the Assessor states he is now making out, and all omissions will be supplied. A proposition was made at the meeting for the appointment of a committee to institute proceedings against the Assessor for misdemeanor in office, but no definite steps have been taken that we learned of.

An Invitation.

On the second of October, next Wednesday, there will be a grand Republican mass meeting at Kittanning, Pa., to which all the Marching Clubs of this city and vicinity are invited. There will be excursion trains run on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and every arrangement for the entertainment of guests will be perfected. The people of Kittanning invite the attendance of our clubs should attend, and promise a good time and excellent entertainment to every Republican who may visit the town on the occasion.

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THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A Glorious Rally Cry from the Hill.

5,000 VOTERS INDORSE

Republicanism as Depicted by Hon. G. W. Scofield and Gen. Henry O'Conner.

Intelligent Speakers and Enthusiastic Listeners Meet Together.

The gathering at Webster avenue and Fulton street last night portrayed more positively than at any previous time during the campaign how heartily the masses of the people are with the Republican party. The throng about the speaker's stand was enlivened by the presence of more than two thousand torches, held by earnest voters of the Republican rank and file, but fully three thousand more persons comprised the number of those who gathered quietly from their homes to indorse by their presence what they feel to be the true principle of national government.

The speakers of the evening were Hon. G. W. Scofield and General Henry O'Conner, who were escorted to the spot by the Republican marching clubs of the First, Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh wards, with the Duquesne club, and the Central colored club and the Free Will colored club of the Eleventh ward. The stand was decorated with the American colors, brought out into complete beauty by the aid of brilliant transparencies, upon many of which were the fine ments of the Republican candidates for President, Vice President and Governor.

The meeting was called to order by J. S. Lambie, who announced the following list of officers:

President—A. M. Brown.

Vice Presidents—Jacob H. Walter, Wm. K. Hart, Thos. A. Rowley, Edward Dunbridge, Wm. Price, Earnest Morrow, John Lowry, David Hutchinson, Geo. Wambolf, J. M. Head, James T. Booth, Edward Llewellen, Louis Walthers, Edward Davis, Wm. Griffiths, Nelson Davis, Henry Lloyd, D B. Morris, E. F. Jones, Wm S. Smith, R. G. Herron, C. P. Duff, J. M. Musgrave, Robt. Dickson, Robert Ray, Thos. Gatewood, Geo. B. Chalmers, George Cochran, George W. Rachel, August Rosenman, James Boyd, John Hatfield, James McCallum, Jr., A. A. Anderson, Dr. A. G. McCandless, John Cluley, Dr. George McCook, Joseph Moore, J. H. Hoffer, John Flinn, John Richardson, John H. McClung, Evan Jones, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Wm. B. Hays, Jr., Abram D. Johnston, John Wilson, Emanuel Ecker, William Simmons, Henry Wilson and Dr. Patterson, H. Lown, Robert Mathews, Samuel Kilgore, Jaco's Lany, Louis Roll, George Massey, Captain John McFarland, Joel Kerr, Col. John Lee and John Gaither.

Major Brown, upon accepting the Chair, spoke a few words in regard to the progress of the campaign, and introduced Hon. G. W. Scofield, ex-Speaker and Congressman at large, who made the following eloquent and impressive address:

Speech of Hon. G. W. Schofield.

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens—For eleven years or more the Republican party has had control of the national government. During that time we have been the majority, and the Democratic party has been in the minority. We have, during that time, devised measures for the improvement, preservation and development of our country and endeavored to put them into practical effect. Some members of the Democratic party have had nothing to do but to fold their arms, and set quietly by to criticise and denounce and oppose what we were attempting to do.

And now, after eleven years of struggle, many of our opponents who assembled in Baltimore, have done us the justice to indorse all our work down to date. (Laughter.) I always hoped they would, and used to tell our Democratic friends during the dark days of the war and the troublesome legislation that followed, that one day our children would look back upon our latter acts, and would save the magnanimity to do us justice. All we would have to do is to wait a little longer. We have waited for that indorsement and at last it has come. (Applause.) We have been in the habit of crying, "Stand from under," when the storm of state during a severe storm. Our leaders stood on the bow of the vessel, holding on to the lanyard of the sail for any danger lay in their path, endeavoring so to direct the course of the ship as to ensure a safe landing. During all this time our opponents were in the stern of the vessel; they had their lamps and were looking out behind us. As the waters were disturbing the vessel, they were constantly crying to us, You are going wrong; your course is wrong; stop here. But we kept on our course, and now, after eleven years of struggle, we find the old ship has come out upon a calm sea, with prosperous winds to fill our sails. I look around for my Democratic friends and announced our course all the time, and I hear them saying that we were right. They are like passengers in a ship, who, while the old captain walks the deck night and day, doing all he can for the safe navigation and good of the vessel, are scolding all the time at the cabin boy or the lubberland; but after he has brought them safely to shore they begin to feel ashamed of their course and ask him whether they might not help him.

THE LADIES' CABIN

and pass resolutions of indorsement. They have been ondoring us all the time in the ladies' cabin. The ladies' cabin, you know, is located at Baltimore, Dauphin's No. 191 Liberty street. In all respects this stove is designed to meet the requirements of housekeepers now and for years to come. It is a stove that while there are many good stoves offered the great desideratum has been furnished in the Milton in a stove at a comparatively low price. Call and examine it and we think you will be satisfied both with the appearance of that stove and its price.

One of the most prominent symptoms of this form of Catarrh is the accumulation of mucus or matter in the throat, most observable in the morning, upon arising, and requiring a "*hawking*" rasping effort to dislodge. In many cases there is a constant "*dropping*" into the throat. Over two thousand two hundred years ago, HIPPOCRATES, the "*Father of Medicine*," described *five* kinds of Consumption, and stated that the *second* variety was caused by this *dropping from the head*, and I assure you this cause is as fruitful and fatal at this day as it was at that period of the world's history.

But this form of Catarrh, if neglected, soon runs into OZŒNA, when the discharges become *offensive*, and crusts and masses of tough, tenacious matter form in the upper part of the throat, above the palate, and in the forward nasal cavities, increasing the patient's distress and rendering his presence and society offensive, if not unbearable.

Those so afflicted seldom realize its gravity, and are sometimes at a loss to understand why close conversation with friends and others should be avoided by them, and their caresses should be treated with seeming carelessness, if not ill-disguised repugnance by those near and dear to them. Their condition in this respect is so repulsive, and a full realization of its truth so painful to delicate, sensitive and refined minds that few relatives or friends have the courage to inform them of the full extent and consequences of their malady.

In this way many are led to neglect their affliction for years, until it undermines the health and strength of the lungs, and with shattered frames, ruined constitutions and melancholy forebodings they painfully approach consumptives graves.

Of the truth of these observations I have daily proofs in my professional experience. I have labored for upwards of fifteen years in this field of medical practice. I have tested all the remedies and curative means ever proposed for this malady, and I assure you that no course will prove successful except that which I have described. I see more of this disease in a year than most physicians meet with in a lifetime, and if experience is of any value, I can certainly claim to speak authoritatively.

Examine this method, and see if it does not appeal to your judgement and meet with your ideas of what is necessary in your malady. Such matters, though alien to your ordinary conceptions, are not beyond your comprehension, and I shall at all times be pleased to explain it to those who desire to know more of it.

JAMES A. HUNTER, M. D.

NOTE—Dr. Hunter can be consulted at his office, No. 256 Penn avenue, upon all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Nasal Cavities and Ears.

WHAT IS CATARRH?

BY

DR. J. A. HUNTER.

"A disease of the *Nasal Cavities*" most persons will answer, but I tell you that in the majority of cases "*Catarrh*" means a chronic affection of that part of the air passages of the head which is *behind* the nasal cavities and *above* the throat.

The DOUCHE and other apparatus so much resorted to by those who do not know this fact, and so frequently recommended by ignorant and unscrupulous patent medicine venders who have a nostrum to dispose of, cannot reach this part. *We must put our remedies in from the Throat*, and for this purpose I have constructed an instrument and long employed it in my practice.

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Select Class for LADIES and GENTLEMEN will Re-open FRIDAY EVENING, October 4, 1872, with a GRAND SOIREE, to which all former Scholars and Patrons are invited. Season Invitations will be issued on the opening night to those present.

Prof. Mayer respectfully calls the attention of all those intending to join Dancing Classes this season to the fact that his Scholars are taught all the Fashionable Dances, that the Saloon is the largest, lightest, and safest in the city, and refers to his former Scholars and Patrons as to the correctness of this statement. Please call for a Circular containing Terms, &c.

N.B.—Parties desiring to rent the above Hall will please apply to PROF. MAYER.

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There will be but two terms for juveniles and one term for adults this season. This is most delightful resort, and all should commence at the beginning.

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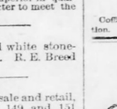

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